

# JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL

VOL. 20. No. 32.

GAINESBORO, TENN., THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1918

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## REGULAR ELECTION HELD THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

### County and District Officials Elected--Commissioners Canvass Returns.

The regular election was held throughout Jackson county, Thursday, August 1, for the purpose of electing county and district officials, and voting for Supreme Court Judges, Judges of Court of Civil Appeals, Judges of Criminal and Circuit Court, Attorney General, and Chancellor.

The county election commissioners met at the courthouse Monday afternoon and canvassed the returns. The total vote for the various candidates are as follows:

Judges of Supreme Court, 2205.  
Judges of the Court of Civil Appeals, 2205.

Judge of Criminal Court, Fifth Circuit, J. M. Gardenhire, 2247.  
Judge of Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit, C. E. Snodgrass, 2228.

Attorney General, Fifth Circuit, J. R. Mitchell, 2247.  
Chancellor, Fourth Chancery Division, W. R. Officer, 2211.

Circuit and Criminal Court Clerk, J. L. Reeves, 1747.  
Trustee, H. J. Lynch, 1679.

Sheriff, John M. Spurlock, 1084.  
John L. Young 695, W. H. Sadler 546.

County Court Clerk, G. L. McGlasson 1164, G. B. Settle 629, John Gailbreath 485.

Register, Garland Jackson 1244, A. F. Hix 923.

The result of the District elections were as follows:

**First District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
M. J. Dixon 61, J. M. Chaffin 126, B. C. Butler 177, R. L. Smith 125, W. B. Llyn 137.

**Constables.**  
W. T. Copeland 195, J. B. Elkins 153, John Hamlet 21.

**Board of Education.**  
J. H. Jackson 139.

**District Advisory Board.**  
Chaffin 4, Settle 7, Jackson 4.

**Second District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
B. C. Jones 139, J. E. Richmond 130.

**Constables.**  
Bill Draper 53, Clark Sadler 49, Will McCawley 8, Luke Forkum 3.

**Board of Education.**  
A. McCawley 64.

**District Advisory Board.**  
Bill Dennis 52, Luke Forkum 62, George Hix 68.

**Third District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
J. L. McCarver 109, M. H. Dycus 111.

**Constables.**  
R. L. Hardcastle 72, Van Wood 50.

**Board of Education.**  
F. O. Cornwell 124, O. W. Eller 1.

**District Advisory Board.**  
John Dixon 60, Herman Jenkins 57, A. C. Howell 65.

**Fourth District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
Sherman Hance 57, Bedford Carver 107, Gully 47, Jenkins 42.

**Constables.**  
Glover 35, Sam Whitaker 69, Stone 42.

**Board of Education.**

McCawley 8.  
District Advisory Board.  
McCawley 8, Cap Clark 2, Crabtree 2.

**Fifth District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
C. S. Brown 88, Tom Maynard 77, S. S. Carver 177, J. D. Kale 50.

**Constables.**  
Albert Burgess 113, Charley Ramsey 152.

**Board of Education.**  
O. W. Eller 237, F. O. Cornwell 19.

**District Advisory Board.**  
A. D. Hargis 61, R. L. Duke 64, John D. Harris 112.

**Sixth District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
A. J. Pharris 59, Charlie Taylor 64, G. W. Gentry 36, J. W. Webb 23, Geo. Stafford 4.

**Constable.**  
Ellis 76.

**Board of Education.**  
Perry Mayberry 18.

**District Advisory Board.**  
G. D. Lee 12, J. B. Shepherd 18, Sin Barlow 2.

**Seventh District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
Sid Ragland 64, R. L. Flatt 45, J. H. Davidson 61.

**Constable.**  
Will Pippin 45, Nelt Carter 52.

**Board of Education.**  
H. P. Flatt.

**District Advisory Board.**  
Anderson 51, S. R. Brown 43.

**Eighth District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
O. L. Scantland 49, E. C. Coe 83, T. B. Smith 44.

**Constable.**  
Clay Gore 93.

**Board of Education.**  
J. H. Jackson 45.

**District Advisory Board.**  
Am. Hamilton 40, Major Flynn 38, Tom Scantland 41.

**Ninth District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
Albert Ballard 91, J. V. Hawkins 75, W. A. Overton 131.

**Constable.**  
E. S. Allen 104.

**Board of Education.**  
Perry Mayberry 125.

**District Advisory Board.**  
Mayton Gentry 74, J. J. Carlington 26, Luther Roberts 83.

**Tenth District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
W. A. Kinnard 77, J. A. Haney 100, W. M. Crabtree 29.

**Constable.**  
Erwin Rector 41, J. C. Pippen 61.

**Board of Education.**  
Perry Mayberry 58.

**District Advisory Board.**  
M. W. Jaquess 48, W. T. Davidson 27, W. W. Anderson 1, J. A. Anderson 1, Comer Allen 1.

**Eleventh District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
B. C. Anderson 110, W. A. Jones 114, Coots Reynolds 66.

**Constable.**  
Geo. W. Brown 146.

**Board of Education.**  
H. P. Flatt 100.

**District Advisory Board.**  
Tom Brown 95, Will Norton 84.

## GEN. MARCH REVIEWS BATTLE SITUATION.

### Ground so Covered With German Dead That Allied Troops Could Not Advance Without Walking on Them.

Press interview by Gen. March August 3, 1918:

When I spoke to you last on Wednesday, the two opposing lines had been nearly stationary and engaged in more or less desperate fighting during July 30 and 31. Since that time blows on both flanks were resisted by the Germans until, on August 1, heavy attacks by the British and French on the Chadun Plateau, south of Soissons and further southeast around Deigneux, bent back the enemy's line at this point for a distance something like two miles. The result of these blows on the flanks forced a retirement along the entire German front on August 2.

On the west flank the enemy had to retire across the Crise River, and the French walked in to Soissons. In the center during the day of August 12, the retirement covered an average distance of from three to four miles on a front of 30 miles.

On the east flank on the height west of Rheims, our advance was finally on a 4 mile front for a distance of about 1 mile.

Our line last evening ran near-

F. M. Ragland 78.

**Twelfth District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
J. B. Billingsley 68, W. E. Carlington 43, J. W. Chaffin 67, J. F. Chesney 59, C. L. Lock 53.

**Constable.**  
Filmore Birdwell 114, M. Goolsby 42.

**Board of Education.**  
H. P. Flatt 135.

**District Advisory Board.**  
W. S. Jackson 77, James Steakley 87, H. F. Flatt 116.

**Thirteenth District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
B. S. Stone 131, J. H. Smith 74, E. F. McCain 95.

**Constable.**  
Jim Hicks 112, S. F. Hicks 43.

**Board of Education.**  
McCawley 9.

**District Advisory Board.**  
J. L. Forkum 44.

**Fourteenth District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
R. D. Sirey 52, W. L. Dixon 104, B. D. Ramsey 64.

**Constable.**  
Lon Butler 124.

**Board of Education.**  
Cornwell 126, O. W. Eller 3.

**District Advisory Board.**  
J. L. Witcher 15, Sam Cornwell 43, Henry Brown 43, J. M. Pearson 34.

**Fifteenth District.**  
Justice of the Peace.  
David Hall 52, H. P. Dodson 85.

**Constable.**  
R. L. Lawson 52.

**Board of Education.**  
J. H. Jackson 50.

**District Advisory Board.**  
Spence Lancaster 10, Sim Wilford 12, J. N. Richardson 2.

ly parallel to the valley of the combined Vesle and Ardre Rivers and the distance from where we are to their position, which is a more or less natural defensive position, is only a little more than 6 miles.

The perimeter of this gradually diminishing salient has now come down to 48 miles on August 2, from 74 miles at the start. The depth of the enemy's retirement is now 16 miles.

During this advance, beginning with the counter-offensive, we have had eight United States divisions now engaged, 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 26th, 28th, 32d and 42d. We have located definitely the troops which were engaged against the Fourth Prussian Guards. They were the 42d Division—the Rainbow Division.

The objective of our forces is still the enemy's army, and the success of the advance is indicated by the confidential cablegram, which I am going to read to you.

An officer of Gen. Muir's (Twenty-eighth) Division just returned from Fere-en-Tardenois reports that it does not seem possible for an army to have gathered as many guns, as much ammunition as the Germans had abandoned in their retreat, which had been so hasty that they had not time to bury their dead. The ground was so covered with corpses that it was impossible to advance without walking over them, and further, that the advance of the Twenty-eighth Division had been extremely rapid in spite of the fact that their position was some distance from the nearest railroad.

In connection with the American forces abroad there has been some discussion about the proportion of the forces which is brigaded with the British, and I will say that Gen. Pershing has in his own area as his own force, not brigaded with the British, over 1,000,000.

The number of men embarked during the month of July, just closed, was over 300,000. That breaks the record; the previous high record was in the preceding month, when we reached 276,000. The number of men embarked to France is now over 1,300,000.

## Army Y. M. C. A. Work.

The Army Y. M. C. A. continues to call for men between the ages of 31 and 50. Men must measure up to high standards in training, character, education, and experience. Only leaders of strong personalities are desired for the work at home and overseas.

Business and professional men are needed for executive positions in France and England. Carpenters and automobile mechanics are needed for the "Y" work in France. Salary allowances will be made for home needs.

Jackson County is in the Chattanooga District of the Y. M. C. A., and men residing in this county who meet the requirements, and would like to investigate further are invited to write to James D. Burton, Oakdale, Tennessee, for full particulars. Mr. Burton is the District Recruiting Secretary for the Chattanooga District, and resides at Oakdale.

## EQUITABLE TAXATION TO FINANCE WAR.

Rep. Cordell Hull, Income Tax Expert of the House, Discusses Problems of Present and Future.

### RICH PAY FAIR SHARE.

Old System Under Which Poorer Classes Bore the Burden, Remedied by Democratic Administration.

Special to The Sentinel:  
(By Rep. Cordell Hull)

The passage of the Federal reserve act and the Federal income tax of 1913 constituted by far the two most notable steps in fiscal reform ever taken by the United States government in its entire history. The enactment of both of these laws of such far-reaching and tremendous importance marked the culmination of protracted efforts extending over many years to substitute modernized and efficient fiscal legislation in each instance for the veritable patch-work systems of finance and revenues so long in operation. The growing public appreciation of these two great acts will, as their wise and beneficial effects are more fully experienced and realized, become greater and greater with the passing years.

The general government, until recently, have never devised or adopted any comprehensive, scientific system of taxation, mainly because its revenue demands were not great enough to strongly focus public attention on the defects and shortcomings of the partial and loop-sided system relied on. For some years, at least, following the war, the government will doubtless find itself obliged to impose taxes for normal purposes to an amount of \$4,000,000,000, or the rise.

The necessity for a broad, sound, and equitable system of Federal taxation now becomes inevitable. Under former tax laws wealth escaped the chief portion of its just and fair share. The middle and poorer classes bore the burden. The income tax had its origin in the twofold purpose of equalizing tax burden and providing adequate revenue. This tax is today playing a tremendous part in the financing of the war.

Few people yet realize the frightful position in which the government would have found itself in its efforts to provide war revenue except for the fact that the income tax movement, during previous years, had resulted in the amendment of the constitution and the enactment of an income tax law which had been gotten well into operation when the war came on and still less do they yet realize the great service thus rendered the country in this wise, though in a measure unconscious, preparation for the war that was soon to follow. Wealth for the first time, bears its share of taxes.

Many persons have had the erroneous impression that tariff taxes come from an inexhaustible source of revenue capable of meeting the most extraordinary expenditures and to be tapped at will by the Federal government. The truth is that the maximum yield of tariff taxes for any given year heretofore was \$333,000,000. As far back as 1909 the farmers of the Payne tariff law, in search of revenue under normal conditions, were obliged to turn to internal taxes as a means of supplementing the estimated

deficient tariff tax yield. To this end they first incorporated a graduated inheritance tax provision and one taxing coffee. Later these provisions were eliminated and a corporation excise provision substituted.

The largest amount that could possibly be derived from customs sources in the future will not exceed \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000. Unless laid upon sugar, coffee, tea, etc., it is supremely ridiculous to suggest a larger war tax at the Custom House. Only \$400,000,000 of our 3,000,000,000 imports for the last fiscal year were manufactured goods—but little more than one-eighth—while the chief imports consisted of foodstuffs and raw materials, to tax which general extent at this time would be criminal. Besides, the increase in imports has been in value rather than quantity, as a rule.

Values have doubled during the war, and so this condition makes a large showing of imports, but the quantity has not greatly changed from the pre-war figures, while the quantity of manufactured imports—the kind chiefly suitable under any kind of a tariff—have greatly fallen off, and strange to say, the present inflated values such imports were not quite as great as they were for a corresponding period of the Payne tariff law ending in 1913.

All nations agree that the tariff is notoriously unreliable and inefficient as a revenue producer in time of war. The result is that all nations at war turn to international taxation for their chief revenues.

We must therefore establish a large permanent system of international taxation as the only means of meeting the greatly increased level of normal expenditures, including interest on war debt, which will confront the government during the years that follow the war. The income tax will unquestionably be looked to as the chief revenue-producing method in this system. The income tax and the added excess profit will yield near \$3,000,000,000 for 1917, and probably more than \$5,000,000,000 for 1918, of which amount the income tax proper should comprise the larger portion. Before the war, Lloyd George declared the English income tax to be "the center and the sheet-anchor of our financial system."

This tax has forced its way into the fiscal systems of almost every civilized country by reason of its inherent soundness and efficiency as a method of taxation. Its underlying principle is that every citizen should pay taxes in proportion to his ability, and that net income is the best measure of such ability. By many it has been characterized as embodying the Golden Rule of taxation. This tax is equitable, elastic and productive. Every citizen pays accordingly as he has prospered during the year. He knows that his tax is fair. He also knows that every other citizen will pay in relative proportion, and is therefore content with his portion, whether it be large or small, according to the government's needs.